Employment Exchanges in the country

1306. SHRI NABAM REBIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of educated unemployed youths who registered their names with these employment exchanges in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes formulated or proposed to be formulated by Government to provide employment to unemployed youths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the number of employment exchanges and the number of educated youths not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, registered with the employment exchanges, are given in the Statement. *(See* below).

(c) The planning for employment generation is a part of the five-year Plans. The Approach to the Ninth Plan envisages priority to productive employment which will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sector, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour-intensive, in regions characterized by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment.

Government is also implementing special programmes for eradication of poverty and generation of employment. The major poverty alleviation programmes, which provide employment in the rural areas, are Swama Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme. In the urban areas Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is in operation since 1.12.97, which also seeks to provide gainful employment to the poor. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana is being implemented as a Central Plan Scheme to provide employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in both rural and urban •areas.

Statement

State-wise number of Employment Exchanges and number of job seekers

SI. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges	Number of educated Job-seekers as on 1.4.2001 (10th & above) (in thousands)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	2022.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	3.1
3.	Assam	53	932.5
4.	Bihar	34	2482.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	
6.	Delhi	14	869.0
7.	Goa	1	83.2
8.	Gujarat	43	698.7
9.	Haryana	61	562.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	494.5
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	72.2
12.	Jharkhand	34	
13.	Karnataka	40	1217.5
14.	Kerala	82	2749.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58	2026.2
16.	Maharashtra	46	3044.2
17.	Manipur	11	218.6
18.	Meghalaya	10	18.9
19.	Mizoram	3	34.3
20.	Nagaland	7	19.2
21.	Orissa	40	743.5
22.	Punjab	47	389.0
23.	Rajasthan	40	622.2

1	2	3	4
24.	Sikkim*		
25.	Tamil Nadu	37	2852.8
26.	Tripura	5	109.5
27.	Uttaranchal	20	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	83	2007.9
29.	West Bengal	75	3350.0
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	8.6
31.	Chandigarh	2	59.9
32.	D & N Haveli	1	1.2
33.	Daman & Diu	2	3.5
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1.7
35.	Pondicherry	1	90.6
	TOTAL	937	27789.0

Note:-'No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Closure of CPSUs

1307. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether closure in being permitted to CPSUs like RIC, BPMEL, TAFCO etc. under the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) if so, whether to same is done without the concurrence of the State Governments;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor when labour is concurrent subject and law and order arising out of closures is to be handled l>y the State Governments;

(d) whether the State Government is appropriate authority on labour matters within the State under the Industrial Disputes Act;

(e) if so, whether closure is not a labour matter; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?